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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/532,456	04/22/2005	Liberty L Gunter	20030213-US	3920
42716 Vern Maine & .	7590 09/21/200 Associates	EXAM	EXAMINER	
P. O. BOX 344	5		JEFFERSON, QUOVAUNDA	
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	•		2823	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/532,456	GUNTER ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
10	Quovaunda Jefferson	2823				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 Ju	<u>ine 2007</u> .					
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·	, 					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1.3-6.8-14 and 21-26 is/are pending i 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 21 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) 1. 3-6. 8-14. and 22-23 is/are objecte 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se tion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	ate				

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parikh et al, US Patent Application 2003/0015708 (as previously cited) in view of Chinn et al, US Patent Application Publication 2004/0023508 and Previti-Kelly, US Patent 5,006,488 (as previously cited).

Regarding claim 21, Parikh teaches a method for fabricating an etched grooved GaN-based permeable-base transistor device, comprising of opening a window for a base recess, opening a window for RF test pad metallization using optical lithography, depositing RF test pad metallization layer, thereby providing RF test pads 55a ([0049] Note: Parikh teaches the use of a dry etch, RIE, to etch the base layer. It is well-known in the art that RIE etching uses a photoresist with an opening window that is used to designate in which areas the etching process is to take place); and etching to recess a base layer to an n- GaN quasi-substrate layer 53 grown on the n+ GaN quasi-substrate layer 52. In addition, Parikh teaches the formation of ohmic metal contacts 55a, 55b. These contacts could then be connected to a test pads and connected to a

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testing apparatus to determine if the transistor works by sending RF power to the

transistor).

Parikh fails to teach the etching is performed with a ramp down in chuck bias

voltage and forming the test pad metallization by a lift-off process.

However, Chinn teaches the etching is performed with a ramp down in chuck

bias voltage [0015] by teaching that process variables may be varied, by ramping up or

ramping down, or keep constant during the production process. One reasoning behind

the varying of process variables during production is to quench relatively high

concentration of etch species to obtain good anisotropic etching conditions.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the teachings of Chinn with that of Parikh because varying process variables

during manufacturing productions quenches relatively high concentration of etch

species to obtain good anisotropic etching conditions

Parikh and Chinn fail to teach forming the test pad metallization by a lift-off

process.

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Previti-Kelly teaches forming the test pad metallization by a lift-off process (figures 1-4) as a commonly employed method for better selectivity deposition for metallic deposition.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Previti-Kelly with that of Parikh and Chinn because a lift-off technique is a commonly employed method for better selectivity deposition for metallic deposition.

Allowable Subject Matter

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Regarding independent claim 1, prior art fails to teach opening a window for a collector contact pad, using optical lithography, depositing a high quality silicon nitride layer over the window for a collector contact pad, and lifting off or wet etching the high quality silicon nitride layer, thereby forming a silicon nitride collector contact pad. Claims 3-6, 8-14, and 23-26 are dependent upon claim 1 and are therefore allowable.

Regarding claim 22, prior art fails to teach depositing conformal silicon nitride for passivation of the recessed base layer and directionally etching to remove silicon nitride Application/Control Number: 10/532,456

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on planes parallel to the n⁺ GaN quasi- substrate layer. Claims 23-26 are dependent upon claim 1 and are therefore allowable.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see page 6, filed June 26, 2007, with respect to 35 USC 112. 2nd Paragraph rejections of claims 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 22-24, and 26 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The 35 USC 112, 2nd paragraph rejections of claims 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 22-24, and 26 has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments, see page 7, filed June 26, 2007, with respect to Objections of claims 1 and 22 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The Objections of claims 1 and 22 has been withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US Patent 6,501,503, issued to Bhardwaj et al, discloses method of surface treatments of semiconductor substrates.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quovaunda Jefferson whose telephone number is 571-272-5051. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7AM to 3:30PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Matthew Smith can be reached on 571-272-1907. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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FERNANDO L. TOLEDO
PRIMARY PATENT EXAMINER